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"THE WORD OF GOD."

A dispatch from Detroit, Mich., to the press of the country, published in this city a few days ago, gives some particulars of an address by Bishop Charles D. Williams, of the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan, to the members of the Y. M. C. A. His subject was "The Bible and the Word of God." He declared that the announcement usually made that the Bible as an entirety is the literal word of God has been one of the most prolific sources of unbelief that the church has had to contend with. He said further:

"Nowhere does the Bible declare itself the word of God. Yet we are told that we must take it in its entirety."

"The Bible needs no defense; all it needs is a square deal. There are those who read it devoutly, diligently. But I never say the Bible is the word of God. To those who accept the entire book, as the literal word of God, I would point out that it is nowhere so stated. Christ rose asunder the Old Testament, the laws of Moses and furnished new ones. Where the Old Testament directed men to hate their enemies, the teachings of Christ were to love your enemies."

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been attacked by ministers of various churches for its announcement that "We believe the Bible to be the word of God, so far as it is translated correctly." It will be seen that the learned Episcopal Bishop goes much farther than that, and his statement that the Bible does not declare itself as "the word of God," in the sense in which it is accepted by the "Christian world" cannot be successfully controverted. When the Latter-day Saints state their acceptance of the Bible as the word of God, they mean, of course, those portions of that collection of books which were given to the world under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, or as the direct utterances of Deity. The Bible contains the words of men and women, some of them very wicked. The words of Satan are also given, and of course none of these can be called, truthfully, "the word of God."

The assertion by Bishop Williams that "Christ rose asunder the Old Testament," we regard as erroneous. In proclaiming the higher law of the Gospel to supersede some of the teachings of Moses, Christ did not "tear asunder" either the Law or the Prophets. He declared, "I came not to destroy, but to fulfill." In fact, the great Master simply restored principles and precepts that were revealed "in the beginning," long before the law of Moses was "added to transgression." When it was demonstrated that the Israelites were unwilling to receive those exalted doctrines, the carnal law was given, as Paul proclaimed, "as a schoolmaster to bring them to Christ."

The Bishop is off the track, too, in affirming that "the Old Testament directed men to hate their enemies." He would find himself as much at a loss to prove his point, as Bible-worshippers are when challenged to prove that the Bible is "the word of God from cover to cover." The law which directed the exacting of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," did not direct men to hate their enemies, but this was an enforcement of strict justice, without the quality of mercy. It was necessary at the time it was given and under instructions were given, but for the purpose of influencing people to come within the law of observance of the law was not in the spirit of hate that such the circumstances that surrounded the people in their low condition after coming out of Egyptian bondage. It rights of their neighbors.

There are no people who value the book called the Bible, containing the words of the Apostles in the New Testament, more highly than do the Latter-day Saints. But they take them for what they are and claim to be, no less and no more. They were written aforetime for our learning and profit, but the living word of God, revealed at the present day, is at least of as great importance to the people living now as that which was given ages ago for those who then dwelt on earth, under circumstances in many respects far different from those which surround the people of the present. Yet the Bible, both in the Old and the New Testaments, certain eternal truths and precepts which are of everlasting application and value. We prize them as divine. We deem it our duty to follow them in practice, and we are thankful to the Divine Author of those sublime communications for their preservation down to these latter days.

A CANDID CATHOLIC.

The Millennial Star of September 30 has a communication from Elder William A. Bennett, of the Birmingham Conference, which contains the following interesting piece of news which is very gratifying, coming from such a source, and which shows that there are broad-minded men in the Catholic Church, who are not afraid to tell the truth, however unpopular it may be, concerning the Latter-day Saints. The contrast between the gentleman's position and that generally assumed by preachers of the various and conflicting Protestant sects, is so marked that we deem it worthy of reproduction in the "News," as follows:

"The Elders and Saints of the Hanley branch were very agreeably surprised on Sunday evening, August 12,

last. We were holding our regular evening meeting, with a few non-members in attendance. After the opening exercises my companion addressed the assembly for some time. I followed and was speaking upon the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon when two strangers entered and quietly took seats. Before closing my remarks, I took occasion to tell the visitors who we were, and the nature of our mission. When I had finished, one of the two gentlemen who had entered the hall a short time before arose and stated that he was a Roman Catholic from Utah, and that he was well acquainted with Utah and the Mormon people. He said that he had resided in Salt Lake City for a number of years, and that he wished to state, for the benefit of those present, that in all his travels he had never met a more God-fearing, honest, courteous, or more kind-hearted people than the Mormons. No people in the world, he declared, are more misunderstood, and consequently more grossly misrepresented, than are the Latter-day Saints. He paid a high tribute to President Brigham Young, who, he said, had shown much kindness to his people (the Catholics) when they first went to Salt Lake City. He spoke of President Young as being one of the greatest colonizers that this world has had. That through his inspired genius the deserts of Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, and of other states, had been made to blossom as the rose, and become an earthly paradise for man to dwell in."

CHURCH AND STATE.

Public journals are devoting space to the question of the true relations of spiritual affairs to those of a temporal character. This is an indication that the subject has general interest. And it will be better understood when it is seen in the light of impartial discussion. The Pittsburgh Gazette emphasizes that the two must be kept separate as far as partisan purposes are concerned, but that questions of public morality certainly belong to the spiritual domain. The Gazette says:

"A common remark of the thoughtless is that the church has no business in politics; that its concern should be solely with 'spiritual matters' and that clergymen should deal with abstract subjects in their discourses, far removed from so-called 'worldly' affairs. Most of the religious bodies, happily, have no such narrow conception of their duty. They realize that the church of today must manifest a lively interest in what were formerly regarded as purely secular activities, but which, it is now seen, when rightly regarded, are as truly spiritual as any duties in which one may engage. There is a right way in which the church may enter politics and a wrong way. When questions of public morality and decency are at stake in an election it is impossible for the church to remain silent. This is vastly different from prostituting the church to partisan uses. In the latter sense the church must stay out of politics. In the former it cannot remain aloof."

This, we believe, is the correct, American view. Churches, as organizations, have absolutely no place in the political strife of the day, and least of all should they join the ranks of partisans. Resolutions on political questions are foreign to religious meetings and gatherings, though this obvious rule is flagrantly violated nearly every year by the sectarian bodies of the country. But membership in a church does not bar citizens from taking part in politics. As citizens they have duties and privileges, the same as non-church members. And if they are honest in their convictions, their religion will necessarily influence the performance of their civic duties, as well as their daily business transactions. If they are honest, their entire life is influenced by their faith. Religion cannot be assumed one day and laid aside another, as an old cloak. It is a force in the soul, manifested in thoughts, in words, in deeds. If this were not so, Christianity could never have had any influence upon civilization. It would always have remained an isolated phenomenon in a pagan world.

The Standard, a Baptist publication, speaking on the same subject, remarks: "It is a good rule to do the thing that your enemy does not want you to do, and the enemies of the church are without number in every church activity in behalf of civic righteousness. The saloon and the brothel and the gambling hell are abundantly satisfied with the church as long as she contentedly herself with singing hymns, but let her take a hand in enforcing good laws, in protecting young girls from human fiends, in guarding our youth against the twin evils of drink and gambling, and then they declare that the church should attend to her own business. These people need to be taught that it is the business of the church to have a say in every movement that tends to make this world better. She is to help make the kingdoms of this world the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ. In the faithful performance of that task she must combat evil wherever she finds it."

It is interesting to note that clergymen in many places are, just now, taking a very active part in the contests for civil offices. In Minneapolis, where a majority candidate is said to be running on a platform of the "wide-open" town, the clergymen have taken a strong stand. Every denomination in the city, we are told, has joined the movement in behalf of a candidate who stands for decency. The Methodist Episcopal church in Delaware has issued a strong declaration against the practice of vote-buying. Laymen are admonished that vote-buying in the coming election means expulsion from the church, and all are urged to make every effort to insure a correct registering of the people's will.

These are instances of the interference in politics by men who are engaged in ecclesiastical work. As citizens they certainly have a right and a duty to perform in that direction, and as Christians they certainly must labor for civic purity and honesty in elections, lest they be judged as hypocrites. May we not hope that the clergymen of the country will accord to the Latter-day Saints the rights they, themselves, are exercising as citizens? That is not "church interference" in worldly affairs. It is the struggle of Christian citizens for good government.

EXIT PALMA.

The unostentatious departure of Tomas Estrada Palma from Cuba is another notable incident in an intensely romantic career. Palma entered the service of his country during the ten-year's war for liberty, and in the seventies he was elected president of the republic for the second time, of which the insurgents were the president of the republic for the first time. But the Spaniards were victorious, and Palma was banished from the island. Then he found an asylum in the United States. For twenty years he conducted a school in the state of New York. In 1902 he was again elected president of the repub-

lic of Cuba, after the withdrawal of our troops from the island. It is possible that his long exile had placed him out of touch with the Cuban people, but, judging from the progress they made since 1902, his administration cannot have been a failure, as his adversaries claim. He is now seventy-one years old, and undoubtedly well-comes the rest he can enjoy, during a second exile.

It is claimed that Palma neglected to strengthen the army. He used the revenue of the country for educational purposes and the furtherance of industries. The insurgents, on the other hand, were well prepared for an armed conflict. This proves that Palma was not a tyrant. A tyrant would have built up a military power, even if the schools had to be neglected. Palma relied on the loyalty of the Cubans, and perhaps also on the Platt amendment that guaranteed the protection of the Cuban government against foreign as well as internal foes. But he was evidently mistaken, and he leaves the position of the first president of Cuba left in the interest of peace, and as a means of the speedy restoration of order. He finishes an honorable career in glory, though his exit was without the flare of trumpet or the booming of cannon.

THE GOLD SUPPLY.

It is confidently predicted that the world's present gold supply will be doubled in the next ten years. The world's production of gold for the year 1905, it is said, amounted to approximately \$375,000,000, as compared with less than one-third of that amount in 1890, and but little more than one-half as much in 1896. For nine years the annual output has been increasing \$30,000,000 each year; while for the preceding decade the average annual increase in production was less than \$9,000,000, if the yearly production of the mines continues to grow as rapidly for the next ten years, the world's present supply will be more than doubled.

Speculation is naturally rife as to the probable effects of this enormous increase in the world's supply of the precious metal. Judging from the past, it can be said that this addition to the wealth of the world will, in all probability stimulate the building of lines of communication around the world, and help to break down the walls that separate nations, for the simple reason that travel will increase and national prejudices will dwindle away, as one nation becomes more intimately acquainted with the others. No event in America's later history was of greater consequence to the entire development of this country than the discovery of gold in California. It was the beginning of a world-movement in which this country had the lead. It increased its power and importance more rapidly than any previous event had done, and it is but natural to conclude that a further rapid addition to the contents of the world's treasury, will have beneficial results. An abundance of money creates a demand for that which money can buy, and that means that wage-earners and dealers in the products of labor are kept busy, and prosperous. Thus it has been in the past.

Nature is generous enough in its dealings with the children of men. Ample provisions are made for the entire human family. If they could live together in peace and unity, each performing his or her part of the duties imposed upon all by a benevolent natural law, all would be well provided for, with very little effort. But through out the ages men have thwarted the plans of nature, by the most unnatural violations of nature's laws. Wars and contention have devastated entire countries and destroyed the wealth of nations. Poverty and misery have been fostered by tyranny and greed. Such influences are still at work. We find dishonesty and greed reaching out in all directions, plunging the victims into a state of misery. We find contention and strife injuring the material interests of countries and communities, when unity and love of fellow-men would mean both prosperity and happiness. Nature is benevolent. It has amply provided for all her children.

JAPANESE NAVAL PLANS.

It is claimed that Japanese plans for naval construction include \$135,000,000, to be expended in eight years, provision being made for eight battle ships and sixteen armored cruisers, besides twelve smaller cruisers. This will mean a heavy burden on Japanese taxpayers, in addition to the enormous expenditures for the last war. It is one of the curses of war that even victories are ruinously expensive. No doubt, it will be necessary for Japan now to increase her army and navy to such an extent that Russia will not dare to make an attack, and retaliate. That was the predicament of Germany after the humiliation of France. It had to stand "armed to the teeth," to "maintain peace." Japan must look to the future and strengthen itself in order to discourage any possible retaliatory plans.

Japan has come to the front as a great nation. Must she pay for her greatness, as western nations are doing? In the western world the cost of militarism has been, and is now, enormous. Who can even estimate it? Can the loss be computed which is caused by the withdrawal of men from productive employments; the destruction of property by military operations; the equipment and maintenance of military establishments; the payment of interest on borrowed money; the pensions to disabled and dependent veterans, and last but not least, the immoral influences of wars and preparations for war? Two thousand million dollars, it is said, are annually expended by the western nations upon their military establishments, but that does not cover the total cost. Only one-third is spent for education. It is to be hoped that the progress of civilization will soon advance so far, that the Asiatic nations that recently have joined the procession, or are about to do so, will not be crushed under what may properly be termed "the white man's burden." But there is really no escape except in the acceptance of the principles of the Gospel.

It really looks as though the chief of police had been Scotch.

Palma asked for intervention and got it. But like so many people, when he got what he asked for he found that he did not want it.

It is the defeated footballist who is the hardest kicker, not the great punter.

"No study, no athletics," says Principal Eaton of the High school. That is just right. All play and no study makes Jack a dull boy.

Some of those ex-Cuban insurgents show a disposition to make some trouble. If they are wise they will not provoke your Uncle Bill Taft.

The Sultan has finally received Ambassador Leishman officially. The reception was very late, but perhaps it was better late than never.

And now Mr. Rockefeller says he has no recollection of having said that the French hate the Americans. Perhaps it was a case of prolepsis lingue.

The balloon race, the race for the Vanderbilt cup, none of the races can compare in interest with the race of General Oushakoff to catch his runaway wife and Lieutenant Gabriel Espliff. Is her name Evangeline?

Senator T. C. Platt's wife threatens to bring divorce proceedings. Mrs. Platt, her wrath aroused beyond control, says, "There are lots of Mae Woods in this affair—dozens of them. There is also a coachman in the case. Is it to rival the Hartje case?"

Never was there a more complete vindication of official action than the correspondence between Assistant Secretary of State Bacon and Consul General Steinhardt is of President Roosevelt's intervention in Cuba. Palma requested and urged it and his request was most reluctantly complied with. It is a very bright page in the history of our diplomatic relations with Cuba. Not the most discontented man in America can carp at American intervention in Cuba.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

The Interior.

Unforgotten and reckless zeal all too often makes Christianity ridiculous. Action, noise, spectacle, the world is asked to take as outward witness to all the virtues. Of wisdom and counsel no need is acknowledged; energy supplies the place of both, and a pious air is expected to preserve the energy from unpleasantly close examination into the usefulness of its results. Distaste for such superficial and artificial fervor is wholesome. Love of reality, respect for reasonableness, which fight against rashness and pretension, are normal factors in the normal life. They ought therefore to be good starting points for normal religious life, which should certainly mean effectual religion. But unfortunately, these excellent qualities seem rather to hamper the real doing of real deeds from religious sentiment. The reasonable disapproval of fanaticism runs into panicky dread of being fanatical, and the panic paralyzes.

New York Examiner.

It cannot be too emphatically said that no man, however learned and able, can become the final authority in theology. John Calvin was a great thinker and a good man, but his theology does not, in some points, represent what we believe to be the mind of the Spirit; and so of the other great minds that have exercised their intellects in efforts to reduce the revelation of God to exact theological definitions. The revelation of God to exact theological definitions. The revelation of truth at the Word of God is too great and too many-sided for any one man, or any assembly of men, to compress into a system. As well might men try to "corner" the sunlight, or gather the ocean into a glass measure. Doubtless it is indispensable to clear thinking on some points of the divine revelation that competent men should produce systematic theologies from time to time; but, thank God, we have in this age the liberty to compare them with the standard, and accept or reject as we find them satisfactory or otherwise.

The Outlook.

We shall not get a true Sabbath observance in this country, until there is a widespread national consciousness three principles. First, that the object of law is simply to protect the workingman's right to his rest. When those vocations are restrained which interfere with his right to his rest and those pleasures are prevented which disturb and tend to destroy the quiet, the whole function of law is fulfilled. Each individual must be left free to use his rest as he pleases, this day as he likes, provided he does not interfere with the rights of his neighbor. Second, God is glad in our gladness. Pure and healthful festivities, social enjoyment, kind and generous innocent mirth, may all be as holy to the Lord as prayer or praise. Third, and most important of all, we shall never know how to rest until we know how to work. We can never know how to make our rest day holy to God until we have learned how to consecrate our week days' work to his service in service to our fellow-men.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

A traveler through a dusty road strewn acorns on the sea; And one took root and sprouted up and grew into a tree. Love sought its shade, at evening time, to breathe its early vows; And ere was pleased, in heat of noon, the drowsy loved its boughs; The dormouse loved its dangling twigs, the birds sweet music bore; It stood a glory in its place, a blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way amid the grass and fern. A passing stranger scooped a well, where weary men might turn; He walked it in, and hung with care a ladle at the brink; He thought not of the deed he did, but judged that toil might drink. He passed on, and left the well, by summer never dried. Had cooled ten thousand parched tongues and saved a life beside.

A dreamer dropped a random thought; 'twas old, and yet 'twas new; A simple fancy of the brain, but strong in being true. It shone upon a genial mind, and, lo! its light became

A lamp of life, a beacon ray, a monitory flame;

The thought was small; its issue great; a watch fire on the hill. It sheds its radiance far down and cheers the valley still.

A nameless man, amid a crowd that thronged the daily mart, Let fall a word of hope and love, unstudied from the heart;

A whisper on the tumult throng—a transitory breath— It raised a brother from the dust; it gave a soul from death.

O germ! O fount! O word of love! O thought at random cast! Ye were but little at the first, but mighty at the last.



Conference Reductions

Will Continue for Three More Days---
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

Millinery Department

Two Big Specials—\$3.95 and \$4.95.

A COMPLETE LINE of dressy, trimmed hats recently arrived from the east. Our buyer purchased large quantities with a view to this sale, and thus obtained price concessions that will enable us to convince our patrons we are giving them unprecedented values. To see them is to want them. Two special prices for Conference week. \$3.95 and \$4.95.

A fine silk braid and silk velvet shape, all colors, newest effects, ranging in price from \$2.00 to \$4.00, during Conference week—15 per cent off.

All White Hats, ranging in price from \$1.75 to \$7.50, during Conference week—15 per cent off.

Silks and Dress Goods

BLACK TAFFETA SILK—Beautiful finish, high lustre, sells regularly at 75c. Conference price, per yard 50c

WHITE WASH SILKS—In the popular wide widths, 27 in. and 36 in. ranging in price from 50c to \$1.25. During Conference time will be reduced 25 per cent

DRESS GOODS—Three lines of pretty and serviceable Dress Goods, in shadow plaids, colored checks and pretty mixtures, all wool. Regular price 65c and 75c, during Conference time will be sold at, per yard 50c

SILK PEAU DE CYGNE—For dresses, linings, etc., sold regularly for 65c. Conference week, per yard 45c

Conference Visitors will find at Z. C. M. I. the largest and most complete stocks of

Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Rain Coats, Furs, Wrappers, Robes, Kimonos, and everything else in Ladies', Misses', Children's and Babies' Fall and Winter Ready-to-Wear Goods. All New

SUITS Never before was there so large a variety of becoming models. Every type of figure can be suited, and the fabrics and colors are so pretty this season, too.

Beautiful broadcloths, fine chevrons, pretty checks and the mannish mixtures. Browns, blues, reds, greens, black, gray and smoke.

And you'll find the prices—a range from \$12.50 to \$40.00—to be, quality considered, the very lowest.

Expert Fitters to make necessary alterations.

FURS Our Furs are made for us by one of the largest manufacturers in America. The skins from which our furs are made are all selected by experts of many years' training, and the large variety of long furs, muffs and neck pieces all designed by artists. You can depend on them being right and good and fashionable, and priced right. \$3.50 to \$100.00

WAISTS—Beautiful Batiste Waists in cream, light blue, gray, navy, brown and black. \$3.50 to \$4.50

Pretty mercerized plaids and stripes, black white and all colors \$3.75 to \$4.50

Handsome lace and net waists, black and cream \$7.50 to \$10.00

A large line of washable Waists in Repa, Damasks, linens and other new fabrics \$1.50 to \$10.00

SHAWLS—What is better than a nice warm wool shawl? We have a new line just in \$2.25 to \$11.00

STEAMER RUGS \$7.50 to \$15.00

Style, Durability and Comfort in Shoes

Conference Visitors are Invited to inspect our line of Ladies', Gents' & Children's Fall Shoes

If you want a shoe that will look well and retain its appearance. A shoe that will wear well, and fit splendidly, We invite you to visit us. Our line of fall and winter shoes is now complete. They were purchased from the best makers in the country, and our buyer gave particular care to their appearance and wearing qualities. We employ only expert salesmen and our stock is so varied that we can fit any shaped foot. We sell at the most reasonable prices, consistent with the quality of the goods, and assure you prompt and civil attention.



In Our Carpet Department

Visitors are cordially invited to call on us. Our carpet department is the most modern in the west, the floor excellently that of the finest dancing pavilion. Our methods of exhibiting rugs, portieres, lace curtains, etc., is the very latest and will interest you.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES—A very beautiful line of Tapestry Portieres, great variety to select from, during Conference week will be sold at 20 to 25 Per Cent Off.

CARPETS—We have the finest line of Carpets that we have ever been able to show. Hemp, Ingrain, Tapestry, Axminster, Brussels, from, per yard 27 1/2c to \$1.75

Every grade and style in the best makes of Linoleum, plain and inlaid.

Axminster, Velvet, Tapestry, Smyrna, Wilton and Ingrain Rugs in great variety. Window shades, Lace and Tapestry Curtains, Portieres, Door Mats of Cocoa, Wire, Flexible Steel, Rubber. In fact, everything you need to make home comfortable and cosy. VERY FINE VARIETY OF WALL PAPER.

CONFERENCE LINEN SALE!

ALL TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS will be placed on sale for one week at the following prices. These goods are all of the best quality, manufactured in one of the largest and best factories in the world, that of William Liddell & Co., Belfast, Ireland, who has a world wide reputation for turning out first grade linen.

TABLE LINENS

Regular price 40c 50c 75c 1.00 \$1.25 \$2.00 \$3.00
Conference price 32 1/2c 40c 65c 85c \$1.05 \$1.70 \$2.50

NAPKINS

Regular price 1.00 1.25 2.00 \$2.50 3.50 4.50 6.00
Conference price 85c 1.05 1.70 2.15 2.95 3.80 5.10

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF COLORED OUTING FLANNEL, extra heavy, in light and dark colors, stripes, checks and plain. Worth considerable more than regular price, during Conference time will be reduced to, per yard 9c

QUILTS 15 PER CENT OFF.

DOWN QUILTS, covered in Silk and Satene. Cotton Quilts covered in Satene, Silkline and Calico. Splendid line. Ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$35.00. During Conference week will be sold for 15 per cent off

Hosiery and Underwear

Half Price

Sample Hosiery Sale of children's high grade cashmere hose. These are the finest grade of English fashioned cashmere hose for children.

40c value for 30c 90c value for 45c
70c value for 35c 1.00 value for 50c
80c value for 40c 1.10 value for 55c
\$1.25 value for 60c

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL HOSE—Fast black cotton hose, fine rib, an excellent value at 15c

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BLACK COTTON SCHOOL HOSE in light, medium and heavy weight; made for heavy wear and comfort, price 25c

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE—Extra spliced heel and toe; an exceptional value at 25c

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE with high spliced heel, double sole and toe, special price 15c

LADIES' BLACK COTTON AND COTTON FLEECE HOSE—A regular 35c value for, 25c

LADIES' FANCY EMBROIDERED BLACK COTTON HOSE—Regularly sold at 35c and 50c. Sale price 25c

CHILDREN'S VESTS AND PANTS—Natural color, fleece lined; prices 15c up to 40c

CHILDREN'S NATURAL WOOL VESTS AND PANTS, prices 30c up to 70c

CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS, worth regularly 65c, sale price 50c

CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS, gray, open crotch and drop seat, sale price 35c

CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS, the famous Munsing make, open crotch 75c

CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS—Munsing make, drop seat, sale price 85c

LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS—The Munsing make, colors white, also grey 75c

LADIES' MUNSING UNION SUITS—A fine white, heavy fleeced suit \$1.25

In the Notion Department.

WOMEN'S LAMB SKIN GLOVES, in black, ox-blood, tan, and modes. An excellent \$1.00 glove. Conference special 75c

HEMSTITCHED EMBROIDERED and Scallop Embroidered Swiss HANDKERCHIEFS, good 25c values, Conference Special 15c

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Z. C. M. I.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.